

Padasalai's Centum Special Question Paper**FULL PORTION -01****SUB: ACCOUNTANCY****MARKS: 90****CLASS: XII****TIME: 3 HRS****I CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER****20 X 1 = 20**

01. What is the amount of capital of the proprietor, if his assets are Rs 85,000 and liabilities are Rs 21,000?
 (a) Rs 85,000 (b) Rs 1,06,000 (c) Rs 21,000 (d) Rs 64,000
02. Donations received for a specific purpose is
 (a) Revenue receipt (b) Capital receipt (c) Revenue expenditure (d) Capital expenditure
03. Which of the following is the incorrect pair?
 (a) Interest on drawings – Debited to capital a/c (b) Interest on capital – Credited to capital a/c
 (c) Interest on loan – Debited to capital a/c (d) Share of profit – Credited to capital a/c
04. When the capitalisation of average profit is 1,45,000 and the capitalisation of super profit will be ____?
 (a) Rs 1,45,000 (b) Rs 1,55,000 (c) Rs 1,00,000 (d) Rs 1,35,000
05. Select the odd one out
 (a) Revaluation profit (b) Accumulated loss
 (c) Goodwill brought by new partner (d) Investment fluctuation fund
06. After a partner's death, if the remaining partners agreed to close down the partnership firm, it's known as
 (a) dissolution of partnership firm (b) Executor loan a/c
 (c) deceased partner a/c (d) dissolution of firm
07. As per Table F of the Indian Companies Act, 2013, interest may be charged on calls in arrear if Articles of Association so provide not exceeding _____ per annum.
 (a) 20% (b) 30% (c) 50% (d) 10%
08. Expenses for a business for the first year were Rs 80,000. In the second year, it was increased to Rs 88,000. What is the trend percentage in the second year?
 a) 10 % b) 110 % c) 90 % d) 11%
09. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
 (a) Liquid ratio – Proportion (b) Gross profit ratio – Percentage
 (c) Fixed assets turnover ratio – Percentage (d) Debt-equity ratio – Proportion
10. _____ are used for recording transactions such as depreciation, provision for bad debts, rectification entries, etc.
 (a) Receipt voucher (b) Journal voucher (c) Purchase voucher (d) Payment voucher
11. Opening statement of affairs is usually prepared to find out the
 (a) Capital in the beginning of the year (b) Capital at the end of the year
 (c) Profit made during the year (d) Loss occurred during the year
12. Balance of receipts and payments account indicates the
 (a) Loss incurred during the period (b) Excess of income over expenditure of the period
 (c) Total cash payments during the period (d) Cash and bank balance as on the date
13. When fixed capital method is adopted by a partnership firm, which of the following items will appear in capital account?
 (a) Additional capital introduced (b) Interest on capital (c) Interest on drawings (d) Share of profit
14. Which of the following statements is true?
 (a) Goodwill is an intangible asset (b) Goodwill is a current asset
 (c) Goodwill is a fictitious asset (d) Goodwill cannot be acquired
15. The profit or loss on revaluation of assets and liabilities is transferred to the capital account of
 (a) The old partners (b) The new partner (c) All the partners (d) The Sacrificing partners
16. A partner retires from the partnership firm on 30th June. He is liable for all the acts of the firm up to the
 (a) End of the current accounting period (b) End of the previous accounting period

- (c) Date of his retirement (d) Date of his final settlement
17. Which of the following statement is false?
- (a) Issued capital can never be more than the authorised capital
 (b) In case of under subscription, issued capital will be less than the subscribed capital
 (c) Reserve capital can be called at the time of winding up
 (d) Paid up capital is part of called up capital
18. Balance sheet provides information about the financial position of a business concern
- a) Over a period of time b) As on a particular date
 c) For a period of time d) For the accounting period
19. If a ratio is computed with one item from income statement and another item from balance sheet, it is called_____.
- (a) Inter-statement ratio (b) Balance sheet ratio
 (c) Income statement ratio (d) Liquidity ratios
20. Which submenu displays groups, ledgers and voucher types in Tally?
- (a) Inventory vouchers (b) Accounting vouchers (c) Company Info (d) Account Info

II ANSWER THE FOLLOWING ANY SEVEN

7 X 2 = 14

(QUESTION NUMBER 30 COMPULSORY)

21. From the following details, calculate the missing figure.
- | | |
|---|----------|
| Closing capital as on 31.3.2019 | 1,90,000 |
| Additional capital introduced during the year | 50,000 |
| Drawings during the year | 30,000 |
| Opening capital on 1.4.2018 | ? |
| Loss for the year ending 31.3.2019 | 40,000 |
22. From the following information, find out the value of goodwill by capitalisation method:
- (a) Average profit = Rs 60,000
 (b) Normal rate of return = 10%
 (c) Capital employed = Rs 4,50,000
23. Muthu was holding 20 equity shares of Rs 10 each on which he paid Rs 2 on application but could not pay Rs 3 on allotment and Rs 1 on first call. Directors forfeited the shares after the first call. Give journal entry for recording the forfeiture of shares.
24. What is inventory conversion period? How is it calculated?
25. State the accounts generally maintained by small sized sole trader when double entry accounting system is not followed.
26. The capital account of Arivazhagan and Srinivasan on 1st January 2017 showed a balance of Rs 15,000 and Rs 10,000 respectively. On 1st July 2017, Arivazhagan introduced an additional capital of Rs 5,000 and on 1st September 2017 Srinivasan introduced an additional capital of Rs 10,000. Calculate interest on capital at 6% p.a. for the year ending 31st December 2017.
27. Aravind and Balaji are partners sharing profits and losses in 3:2 ratio. They admit Anirudh into partnership. The new profit sharing ratio is agreed at 1:1:1. Anirudh's share of goodwill is valued at Rs 20,000 of which he pays Rs 12,000 in cash. Pass necessary journal entries for goodwill on the assumption that the fluctuating capital method is followed.
28. List the tools of financial statement analysis.
29. What are accounting reports?
30. Write short note on Intra-firm and Inter-firm.

III ANSWER THE FOLLOWING ANY SEVEN**7 X 3 = 21****(QUESTION NUMBER 40 COMPULSORY)**

31. Compute income from subscription for the year 2018 from the following particulars relating to a club.

Particulars	1.1.2018 Rs	31.12.2018
Outstanding subscription	10,000	7,000
Subscription received in advance	3,000	5,000

Subscription received during the year 2018: Rs 1,50,000.

32. From the following information, compute the value of goodwill by capitalising super profit:

- (a) Capital employed is Rs 4,00,000
- (b) Normal rate of return is 10%
- (c) Profit for 2016: Rs 62,000; 2017: Rs 61,000 and 2018: Rs 63,000

33. Rathna, Baskar and Ibrahim are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:4 respectively.

Rathna died on 31st December, 2018. Final amount due to her showed a credit balance of Rs 1,00,000. Pass journal entries if,

- (a) The amount due is paid off immediately by cheque.
- (b) The amount due is not paid immediately.
- (c) Rs 60,000 is paid immediately by cheque.

34. From the following particulars, prepare comparative income statement of Abdul Co. Ltd.

Particulars	2015-16 Rs	2016-17 Rs
Revenue from operations	3,00,000	3,60,000
Other income	1,00,000	60,000
Expenses	2,00,000	1,80,000
Income tax	30%	30%

35. What is income and expenditure account?

36. John is a partner in a firm. He withdraws Rs 1,000 p.m. regularly. Interest on drawings is charged @ 5% p.a. Calculate the interest on drawings using average period, if he draws

- (i) at the beginning of every month
- (ii) in the middle of every month
- (iii) at the end of every month

37. Sriram and Raj are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. Nelson joins as a partner on 1st April 2017. The following adjustments are to be made: Give journal entries and prepare revaluation account.

- (i) Increase the value of stock by Rs 5,000
- (ii) Bring into record investment of Rs 7,000 which had not been recorded in the books of the firm.
- (iii) Reduce the value of office equipment by Rs 10,000
- (iv) A provision would also be made for outstanding wages for Rs 9,500.

38. Maruthu Ltd. forfeited 150 equity shares of Rs 10 each for non payment of final call of Rs 4 per share. Of these 100 shares were reissued @ Rs 9 per share. Pass journal entries for forfeiture and reissue.

39. Calculate operating profit ratio under the following cases.

Case 1: Revenue from operations Rs 10,00,000, Operating profit Rs 1,50,000.

Case 2: Revenue from operations Rs 15,00,000, Operating cost Rs 12,00,000.

Case 3: Revenue from operations Rs 20,00,000, Gross profit 30% on revenue from operations,
Operating expenses Rs 4,00,000

40. How to view Profit and Loss Account in Tally ERP 9 ?

IV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**7 X 5 = 35**

41 (A) Pandian does not keep his books under double entry system. From the following information prepare trading and profit and loss account and balance sheet as on 31-12-2018.

Particulars	1/1/2018	31/12/2018
Furniture	30,000	30,000
Cash in hand	10,000	17,000
Debtors	40,000	60,000
Stock	28,000	11,000
Bills receivable	12,000	35,100
Bank loan	25,000	25,000
Creditors	15,000	16,000

Cash sales	11,200	Credit sales	88,800
Cash purchases	4,250	Credit purchases	35,750
Carriage on purchases	3,000	Carriage on sales	700
Commission received	600	Interest on bank loan	2,500
Drawings	8,000	Additional capital	14,000
Salaries	8,900	Office rent	2,400

Adjustments:

- Write off depreciation of 5% on furniture.
- Create a provision of 1% on debtors for doubtful debts.

OR

41 (B) Ahmed does not keep proper books of accounts. Find the profit or loss made by him for the year ending 31st March, 2018.

Particulars	1.4.2017	31.3.2018
Bank balance	14,000 (Cr.)	18,000 (Dr.)
Cash in hand	800	1,500
Stock	12,000	16,000
Debtors	34,000	30,000
Plant	80,000	80,000
Furniture	40,000	40,000
Creditors	60,000	72,000

Ahmed had withdrawn Rs 40,000 for his personal use. He had introduced Rs 16,000 as capital for expansion of his business. A provision of 5% on debtors is to be made. Plant is to be depreciated at 10%.

42 (A) Following is the Receipts and Payments Account of Salem Recreation Club for the year ended 31st March, 2019.

In the books of Salem Recreation Club

Dr Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019 Cr

Receipts	Amount	Payments	Amount
To Balance b/d:		By Furniture	15,000
Cash in hand	9,000	By Stationery.	
2,400			
To Subscriptions		By Investment	12,500
2018 – 2019	12,500	By Postage	400
2019 – 2020	400	By Balance c/d:	
To Proceeds from entertainment	12,000	Cash in hand	3,500
To Sundry receipts	500		

Additional information:

- (i) There are 450 members each paying annual subscription of Rs 30.
 (ii) Stock of stationery on 31st March, 2018 Rs 300 and on March 31, 2019 Rs 500.
 (iii) Capital fund as on 1st April 2018 was Rs 9,300. Prepare income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March, 2019 and the balance sheet as on that date.

OR

42 (B) State the differences between Receipts and Payments Account and Income and Expenditure Account.

43 (A) Arulappan and Nallasamy are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:1. On 1st January 2018, their capitals were Rs 20,000 and Rs 10,000 respectively. The partnership deed specifies the following:

- (a) Interest on capital is to be allowed at 5% per annum.
 (b) Interest on drawings charged to Arulappan and Nallasamy are Rs 200 and Rs 300 respectively.
 (c) The net profit of the firm before considering interest on capital and interest on drawings

amounted to Rs 18,000.

Give necessary journal entries and prepare Profit and loss appropriation account for the year ending 31st December 2018. Assume that the capitals are fluctuating.

OR

43 (B) Anbu is a partner in a partnership firm. As per the partnership deed, interest on drawings is charged at 12% p.a. During the year ended 31st December 2018 he drew as follows:

Date	Rs
March 1	6,000
June 1	4,000
September 1	5,000
December 1	2,000

44 (A) The following particulars are available in respect of a business carried on by a partnership firm:

- (a) Profits earned: 2016: Rs 30,000; 2017: Rs 29,000 and 2018: Rs 32,000.
 (b) Profit of 2016 includes a non-recurring income of Rs 3,000.
 (c) Profit of 2017 is reduced by Rs 2,000 due to stock destroyed by fire.

(d) The stock is not insured. But, it is decided to insure the stock in future. The insurance premium is estimated at Rs 5,600 per annum.

You are required to calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 2 years purchase of average profits of the last three years.

OR

44 (B) State any six factors determining goodwill.

45(A) The balance sheet of Rekha and Mary on 31st March 2018 is as follows:

Liabilities	Rs	Assets	Rs
Capital accounts:		Buildings	50,000
Rekha 50,000		Stock	8,000
Mary <u>30,000</u>	80,000	Sundry debtors	60,000
General reserve	40,000	Cash at bank	32,000
Workmen compensation fund	10,000		
Sundry creditors	20,000		
	1,50,000		1,50,000

They share the profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1. They agreed to admit Kavitha into the partnership firm for 1/4 share of profit which she gets entirely from Rekha. Prepare necessary ledger accounts and the balance sheet after admission.

Following are the conditions:

- (i) Kavitha has to bring Rs 20,000 as capital. Her share of goodwill is valued at 4,000. She could not bring cash towards goodwill.
- (ii) Depreciate buildings by 10%
- (iii) Stock to be revalued at Rs 6,000
- (iv) Create provision for doubtful debts at 5% on debtors

OR

45(B) Distinguish between sacrificing ratio and gaining ratio.

46 (A) Shero Health Care Ltd. invited applications for 3,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 2 per share payable as follows:

Rs 3 on application

Rs 5 (including premium) on allotment

Rs 4 on first and final call

There was over subscription and applications were received for 4,00,000 shares and the excess applications were rejected by the directors. All the money due were received. Pass the journal entries.

OR

46 (B) State the differences between preference shares and equity shares.

47 (A) Prepare common-size balance sheet of Sharmila Ltd. and Sangeetha Ltd. as on 31st March, 2019.

Particulars	Sharmila Ltd	Sangeetha Ltd
I EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Shareholders' funds	5,00,000	11,00,000
Non-current liabilities	4,00,000	7,00,000
Current liabilities	1,00,000	2,00,000
Total	10,00,000	20,00,000
II ASSETS		
Non-current assets	6,50,000	18,00,000
Current assets	3,50,000	2,00,000
Total	10,00,000	20,00,000

OR

47 (B) Calculate (i) Inventory turnover ratio (ii) Trade receivable turnover ratio (iii) Trade payable turnover ratio and (iv) Fixed assets turnover ratio from the following information obtained from Delphi Ltd.

Particulars	31/03/2018	31/03/2019
Inventory	1,40,000	1,00,000
Trade receivables	80,000	60,000
Trade payables	40,000	50,000
Fixed assets	5,50,000	5,00,000

Additional information:

- (i) Revenue from operations for the year Rs 10,50,000
- (ii) Purchases for the year Rs 4,50,000
- (iii) Cost of revenue from operations Rs 6,00,000.
- (iv) Assume that sales and purchases are for credit.